STEARNS & MARVIN'S SAFES-PROF. WIET To Mesers. Norton, Bradley & Co., Agents for the sale To Meser. NORTON, BRADLEY & Co., Agents for the RICH'S SALAMANDER SAFE, an improvement on Wilder's patent GENTLEMEN; It is so very common now-a-days to recommen everything good, had, and indifferent, that I seldom allow my self to speak in commendation of anything offered for sale by the public, but I should not do my duty field the eithet to say the temperature of the self of the safe of the self of the safe of the self of the safe of the self o

BALLS AND PARTIES VS. SNOW AND RAIN. Ledies' and Misses' white Satin and Linen Gatters, wh Satin and Kid SLIPPERS, enitable for this Season of Balis a Partice. Ledies' Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Index RUBBER BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for this Season of Sho and Rain.

J. B. MILLER & Co., No. 131 Canal-at

BATCHELOR'S HAR-DYE, WIGS AND TOU PEER.—Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house alone; 20 years practical experience secures you a perfect fit, comfort and durability. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Hair-Dye. To be had at Batchelor's, 233 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES .- Our readers will perceive, on reference to our auction columns, that the Real Estate business is becoming lively. Mesars, BLETCKER & Co., especially, advertise for To-Moorrow at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, every variety of City Property: Stores in Maiden-lane, Chambers, Pearl, Water, Fulton and Divisionsta, and Dwellings in East Broadway, Rose, Norfolk, Walker, Church, Elm, 2d and 28th-sta. These sales, being in the main by order of Executors, must attract a great number of those prudent people who prefer to invest their surplus fonds in what cannot easily "take wings and fly away." Maps can be had at the Auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st. (1,515)

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of clegam private apartments for applying his famous DYs, the greates standard stricle of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wies and Toursess are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Actor House.

INDIA-RUBBER OVERSHOES-The best-finished. india-Russian and a the same time most durable Russez Over-sions of every variety. Ladies', Missos', and Gentlemen's for sale wholesale and retail at the Goodvara Russez Defor, No. 355 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, AND THE RING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by Royal letters patent) for the sale of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer on the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 36 Majden-lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, Londou, and by all Drugglets, at 25c., 62]c., and \$1 per box or pot.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 6 Broad-st.

Office No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1856.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day doclared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten fer cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

New Hork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1856.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 150,000 of THE WHERLY TRIBUNE of this week. It is, without doubt-the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Frice, Seventy-five Cents a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. A. W. PURDY, P. M., Lansing. What State?

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Jan. 29 .- Mr. Underwood moved that each Member of the House be voted for in rotation until a Speaker should be elected, but did not press a con mideration of the proposition. Mr. Crawford gave notice of a resolution to elect by States, each State to have one vote. Mr. A. K. Marshall thought and proposed a resolution to the effect that all the candidates ought to resign. He thought the Democrats and Americans might easily unite and elect a new man. After a smart political debate, the resolution was withdrawn. A joint resolution that if no Speaker be elected by the 5th of February, Congress adjourn to the 15th of May, was laid on the table, and the House proceeded to the 129th ballot: Banks had 99; Orr, 69; Fuller, 34; with 8 scattering; necessary to a choice. 106. Mr. Whitney offered a resolution for the election of Speaker, leaving the name blank, to be filled by whomsoever should receive a majority of all the votes, which, after some talk, was tabled, 153 to 49, and the House adjourned.

The January Thaw has at last begun. Yesterday the snow melted pretty freely, though the sun was obscured nearly all the time. It was mild at midnight, with a prospect of growing warmer.

The reader will find in another column a letter ey in respect to the recent protes of some of the constituents of Mr. Brenton of Indians, and the remarks of THE TRIBUNE thereupon. We yesterday gave some explanations on that subject with a statement of the facts in detail, but not differing from Mr. Greeley's. Of course if we had been aware that Mr. Brenton had returned to the support of the Republican candidate, we should not have published the protest or passed upon Mr. Brenton any such condemnation.

By the arrival of the Star of the West, we have advices from California to Jan. 5, and over half a million in gold. The accounts from the mines are highly favorable. Copious rains had fallen, and the miners were pursuing their occupation with great activity. Many adventurers were leaving San Francisco to join the enterprise of Walker in Nicaragua. From Oregon we have advices of the continuance of hostililies with the Indians, and the prospect of more hard fighting.

NICABAGEA.

The news from Nicaragua still shows General Walker firm in the possession of his conquest, and receiving constant reenforcements from this country. Indeed, our Special Correspondent reports that on board the very steamer which carried him out to San Juan del Norte, and which was strictly searched by the authorities here before sailing, a considerable number of men for Walker's army went as passengers, having their military organization complete at the start. The official paper of Costs Rica, though hostile to Walker, also admits that his government is becoming better established. An instance of the same discretion which seems to have guided the movements of the successful chieftain ever since he arrived at Granada, has just been ed in his separation from Gen. Jerez, his Minister for Foreign Affairs. Jerez being an old personal and political friend of Cabañas, the ex-iled President of Honduras, insisted that Nicaragua should at once make war upon the party now dombeant in that State, for the restoration of Cabañas ad the Democrats to the control of its affairs. This crusade Walker refused to engage in, alleging 2bat Nicaragua was too greatly exhausted by her own protracted civil war, and too much in need of devoting all the energies of her inabitants to draining and cultivating the country to be able to do anything in the civil wars of her neighbors. This is a judicious decision, for though such an invasion of Honduras would have been supported by the Hondurene Democrats, it would have given color to the assertion already industriously circulated in Central America, that the Yankee leader means to conquer and absorb the whole country, and would have precipitated a conflict with a large body of the natives of Honduras, San Salvador and Guate-mals. Such a conflict is now not likely to occur, (and one erst so praised even in gangrenous Black

for they will hardly venture to march into Nicaragua to attack the Americans under a General who so shrewdly exhibits a moderation which they did not expect.

POOR WHITES OF THE SOUTH.

The Washington Star, in reference to some obserrations of ours on the degraded condition of the Poor Whites of the Southern States, puts the following question:

"The theory is that the existence of Slavery in a community degrades free labor therein. Now, throughout the slaveholding States no others are more emphatic enemies of Abolitionists and Abolitionism than phatic enemies of Abolitionists and Abolitionism than our workingmen, in all callings. Far more free to do and say as they please, than those who live by the employment of the capital of others at the North, not an Abolitionist is to be found among them! If they are degraded, why is it that they do not show something like restiveness under their condition? Why do they, the freest, most independent and self-willed laborers on the face of the globe, who have been living since the formation of the Government in this alleged degraded condition, hate and despise Abolitionism with unanimity and heartiness, such as was never before exhibited on any other subject by any other people in our country? any other subject by any other people in our country Here is a nut to crack."

This is a nut which may be cracked, and all the milk in it poured out in a saucer, without any of

the difficulty which The Star appears to anticipate. Unfortunately the great bulk of the poor whites of the South are altogether too ignorant to have any precise idea of the extent of their own degradation, and still less of the causes of it, and of the means of its removal. We showed in a recent article that a fifth part of the adult white population of Virginia are unable to read, and that three fifths or more of those between the ages of five and twenty are growing up without any school education. How can such an unfortunate people be expected to have any just ideas of the social causes that produce, among other evils, all this ignorance, when even intelligent slaveholderswhen educated men, lawyers, statesmen and elergymen-yes, even editors, who ought to be the eye of the community-are so totally blinded by the fog that surrounds them as to be unable to see, even with all the pains that THE TRIBUNE takes to point it out, the true cause of the lagging behind of the South? If the poor whites were as contented with their

condition and as ignorant of their degradation as The Star represents, that would only go to prove the hopeless depth of it; but we apprehend that in giving this representation of the case, The Star is only treating the poor white population as the slaveholders are accustomed to treat the slaves. whom it is very usual to represent as sleek and fat, and contented with their lot, and, indeed, as the happiest people in the world; and there is probably just about as much truth in one of these declarations as in the other. No doubt both blacks and whites may be found at the South so sunk as not to know their own degradation. Such delusions are very common, and not by any means confined to the poor whites. The slaveholders, if we are to accept their own account of themselves, are the most honorable, fair, humane and Christian-like of men. Many a slaveholder will tell you so who has just executed a bill of sale of his own children, or flogged a young woman by way of disposing her to submit to his wishes. As a general thing, however, we are satisfied that the mass of the poor whites are no better satisfied than the slaves with the social position which they occupy-unable to educate their children, hopeless of rising, and degraded by the very labor by which they carn their bread.

The enmity of the poor whites, and especially of that most degraded class of them, the inhabitants of villages and towns, to Abolitionists and abolitionism, is very easily explained. Degraded as they are, they still have the consolation of seeing beneath them a class, and a large class, still more degraded at least in the eye of the law. What a consolation to that pride so innate in the human heart, and one of the mainsprings of human action, for the most worthless, idle, pauper vagabond of a white man, still to be able to sit himself down, as standing in the social scale, far, very far above the great mass of the laboring population, and in many parts of the Slave States above the majority of the whole population! The poor whites are able to see that the abolition of Slavery would deprive them of this advantage; that if Slavery were abol ished capacity and industry would then become the test, and that in order to keep in sdyance of the negro population, it would be necessary to surpass them in labor, intelligence. usefulness, and productive skill. They see plainly enough what they would lose; they are not able to see what they might gain. Never having known a state of society different from that in which they live, they have no means of conceiving of the advantages which Freedom gives to the intelligent and industrious laborer, and their slaveholding neighbors make it a point to do their heat to prevent anybody from giving them the needed

In every state of society the ignorant are led by the nose by the better-informed. At the South the slaveholders lead the poor whites by the nose, fill their ears with raw-head and bloody-bone stories about the Abolitionists, and spirit them on to all sorts of outrages against those whom they are taught to regard as their greatest enemies. It is very easy to preserve "unanimity and heartiness" among people who cannot read and who are not permitted to hear. It is well known that in every country and every age, the most degraded and the most ignorant have been the most opposed to needed reforms, especially if those reforms were to begin with asking a sacrifice of

ANOTHER COMMERCIAL CONVEN-

The Richmond Enquirer has an article on a Southern Commercial Convention, again about to be held, to heal the business and industrial wounds of the South-ever pitcously gaping. We have a remarkable affection for these Southern Conventions. Indeed, of all things south of the Potomac, we wish to make much of them. They are inimitably naif in their way. In the absence of Burton's Theater and the jolly comedian who presides there, a Southern Convention is the next best joke that we know of, and everybody must like those things which make us laugh. Indeed, it is possible that so long as these Southern Conventions are held we shall be spared that terrible war with the South, which we were saved from in 1820, in 1830, in1832, and in 1850. For how can we be really warlike north of the Potomae, when these jolly Conventions, with their periodicity of broad farce loom up! Who can be angry with people that get a live Bishop to deliver an hour or two's discourse on the settlement of that stupendous geographical bore, Amazonia, the said Bishop having about as much notion of leading the martyr-van thither as he has of jumping into a beiling sugar-kettle? Or, how is it possigood) to sing his willow-tones over the industrial derendence of the South and grate harsh thunder as a sort of sub-base, sgainst the fanaticism of the North! Or, how lose temper with the splendid vision of commercial independence which would prevent Southern planters from taking cash advances of Northern hucksters, and thus mortgaging the sweat of their niggers? Or, how be cantankerous with the Convention that voted out a TRIBUNE Reporter from a seat, because we laugh at Amazonia and the doctrine that "Slavery is the corner-stone " of Freedom." No; we can't be hard upon Southern Conventions. They are so comical and withal so child-like. Innocent of a radical idea; incapable of a sober system; deliciously discursive and elaborately nonsensical, we may laugh at them, but

be angry, never. The Richmond Enquirer, on the score of the Convention to come, is magnificent. It informs us that no country in the world possesses such abundant elements of national independence as the South; and yet none so advanced in civilization ever relied so much on foreign skill and foreign production for the ordinary necessaries and comforts of life." True; but we ask The Enquirer what has it done within the memory of the living generation but destroy every effort made conjointly by the States irrespective of geographical position-Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, being once linked with Massachusetts-what has it done but level its local shafts against every such attempt to render the South duly independent of Old and New-England? Did it ever utter any but Free-trade fallacies? Did it ever recognize the truth that there must be compensations introduced to qualify the inferiority of young country starting in the manufacturing race with an old one? Did it ever name Protection, after the example of Andrew Jackson, as a means of occupying the waste labor of the country and preventing mendicity? Did it ever seek to enlighten its readers on the relative home consumption and exportation of Southern staples under the different periods of a Protective tariff and a Free-trade revenue tariff? Did it ever inquire which of these periods has proved itself as really tending to the consummation of that mercantile independence which it now invokes?

If The Enquirer be inspired by a love of truth, it will spread before its readers, especially the members of the Convention, the figures showing that there is no opposition between the Protective or Domestic manufacturing interest and the foreign trade, but on the contrary the years of protection favor our foreign commerce in the proportion of seven to five-and mind, that too with the chronic incertitude which attends all our policy; for we can show but eight years of deeided protection in our whole history of seventy years, and these eight years in two periods of four each, without assurance at either time of their continued duration. What might have been the huge motive power of our undivided industry-North, South, East and West - an increasing foreign commerce included, growing out of our ability to exchange surplus products, is difficult to estimate. But if so much were achieved with a few years of uncertainty, it is reasonable to suppose immeasurably greater results would have followed, had it been understood that our protective policy would have remained invariable for a quarter of a century. So much for that point; we must now refresh the discussion with another quotation from The Enquirer:

with another quotation from The Enquirer:

"But the time has arrived when we should people and improve what we have wisely and prudently acquired. To do so, we must diversify industrial pursuits. We should not cease to be an agricultura people; for our seil, climate, and the character of our labor, point to that as our principal employment. We should not seek to become an extensively commercial people, because the over pursuit of trade always introduces wealth with the few, pauperism with the many, luxury and effeminacy with the rich, and spiritless dependence among the poor. Such is the present condition of English society, induced by too much trade."

These are frightfully vapid generalizations, and mean nothing. How are you going to diversify your industrial pursuits in Virginia? Who respects mechanical industry there? Is it not

bought and sold as the labor of dumb beasts? ed allowing that there is too much trade in Enland, does it result in the spiritless dependence of the poor ! Take the vital descriptions by the old novelists of the last century-before steam was known-and we learn thence that the poor were much more spiritless then than now; and a few centuries back, when England had no foreign trade beyond her tin mines, the people were serfs. Why will all the Southern journals utter such flummery about trade? Who have always taken the lead in liberty but the industrial trading towns? Look at the overwhelmning courage displayed at Dinant; ook at the weavers of Ghent; look at Venice; look at Paris, which has supplied the republican armies with 40,000 men, and the cleverest daredevils in the Crimes. There is too much trade in England simply because the land is held in immense estates. and people unable to compete with the great landholders, emigrate, or enter cities and make mone at the expense of this cruntry because of such lights as The Enquirer.

One more extract from that organ which is so calous to befog the gathering Convention.

"Beside, all commercial nations are feeble in war, dependent upon mercenary troops, and become short-lived. The exclusive pursuit of trade is more to be avoided than the exclusive pursuit of agriculture; the former demoralizes and enfeebles a nation, the latter renders it ignorant, but strong, healthy and patriotic. In one sense we have now too much commerce—for we are supplied by it from abroad with what we should produce at home. The diminishing that sort of commerce would build up various mechanic and manufacturing interests, and beget a large internal hometrade, and a larger home consumption of agricultural products. If we manufactured the raw materials produced by agriculture, at home, we should beget a great increase of profits, of capital, of population, of internal trade and internal consumption. We presume the Cenvention will concur with us, that it is desirable to carry on our own foreign commerce in our own ships, but not to increase our dependence by increasing supplies from abroad." "Beside, all commercial nations are feeble in war, It is not the fact that commercial nations are

feeble in war. Holland and England, preëminently commercial, are instances to the contrary. It England does not send troops to the Crimea, it is not from feebleness or want of courage, but simply because her people won't be turned into swine for military shambles. But in a war of defense their nettle would be shown. Then, again, there cannot be "any exclusive pursuit of trade" in a country: trade presupposes labor diversified, and up to the time that the South has this she cannot have her share of trade.

We have given this much attention to The Richnend Enquirer because it embodies the average politico-economical light of the South, and one notation will thus answer for many. These authorities recognize a few correct facts-such as the dependence of the South on foreign labor and capital; but apart from that all is little else than historical jargon-erroneous statement of factspompous declamation—and the whole unseasoned by a single practical infusion.

Of such stuff are the proceedings of Southern

Cenventions made. What wender, then, they are supremely funny? What wonder, either, that decay has overtaken the old Southern States, and already with relentless steps pursues the new ?

PROGRESS OF DOUGHFACEISM. It is said that the darkest hour in the whole

twenty-four is that which immediately precedes the break of day. So in fevers and other violent disorders, the malady generally attains its highest virulence just preceding that rally and reaction of the vital powers which enables the constitution to triumph over it. It is the same in the moral and political world, and of this an example is given in the working of the Pro-Slavery poison in the Free States. Pennsylvania appears just now to be the locality in which this infection operates with the greatest intensity, converting the Legislature new sitting at Harrisburg into a sort of political abscess of a very unwholesome characer. What Judge Kane attempted to do by judicial construction, the doughface Members of that body are attempting to do by Legislative act-that is, to give to slaveholders, slavedrivers and slavetraders the right of transit with their slaves through the State. One Joseph Paxton of Montour has distinguished himself by sending in a petition to the Legislature asking for a law granting such a right, with a penalty for its violation. Mr. Montgomery, in presenting the petition, said that the petitioner is an old-line Whig, a disciple of the Sage of Ashland, and that the right of transit for slave property through the State is secured to the citizens of the Southern States by the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. E. Joy Morris, once a Whig, and now a K. N. Member from Philadelphia, denied, in the name of that champion of the principles of what was formerly called the Whig party. that he (Mr. Clay) ever advocated Slavery, or even the toleration of Slavery, in the Free States of the Union, in the manner set forth in the petition just presented. But Mr. Morris was imme diately silenced by the Pro-Slavery Speaker, who called him to order. The question being taken, the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee-Yeas 69, Nays 27.

The Committee after due deliberation brough in two Reports. That by the majority maintains that no legislation was necessary, because by the law of nations and under the Federal Constitution slaveholders already have the right of transit through Pennsylvania with their slaves, nor ought any existing State law to be construed as intending to take it away. The Committee conclude in the following high-flown strain: "Our Southern brethren are protected in their property by a stronger bulwark than an Act of the Pennsylvania · Legislature: and your Committee cannot consent to disgrace our Commonwealth in the eyes of the civilized world by assuming to give that which she has neither the power nor the inclination to take away. The Committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." Yet with all this readiness to pro strate themselves and their State before the Juggernaut of Slavery, the signers of this Report are but a set of cowardly sneaks, nor can they fail to be so set down by the slaveholders. They are willing enough to grant the right of transit but have not the courage to pass an act to that effect, instead of which they turn over the slavedrivers to the existing law of Pennsylvania as expounded and administered by Judge Kane!

The Minority Report denies any right of transit, either under the Federal Constitution, by the law. of patiens, or under the law of Pennsylvania. And what is more, those who sign it are satisfied that the attempt to legalize any such transit would lead to contests and commotions, by which "our Southern brethren" would lose more than they would gain. In their opinion, friendly relations with the South, as well as the domestic peace and tranquillity of Pennsylvania, will best be maintained by the denial of the prayer of the petitioner. After the reading of the reports the Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and the petition was withfrawn. The matter is thus referred to the de cision of the Supreme Court of the State. A majerity of that Court have evinced a strong disposition to take their law from Judge Kane. Whether they will do so as to this point remains to be seen. A further illustration of the character of this Legislature may be found in the fact that resolution offered a few days ago, directing the Judiciary Committee "to inquire if further legislation is not needed to protect the personal liberty of citizens from the arbitrary proceedings of Judges of the United States exercising jurisdiction in Pennsylvania," was rejected by 14 to 31. The House seems perfectly satisfied with the ate proceedings of Judge Kane; and to protect him in them, a bill has been introduced to change

The Express has an article on isms, in which it enumerates with many damaging epithets and insinuations, some true but many false-Fourier-ism, Vegetarian-ism, Spiritual-ism, Abolition-ism and Romanism. It forgets to say a word about Know-Nothingism, the youngest and most rickety member of the family. Perhaps, however, the writer was interrupted before the article was finished, as we see that The Express had an indispensable engagement elsewhere about that time, for in another column, under the head of "Beelzebub in Glee," that ournal gives an account of a "great jollifi-"cation in Pandemonium"-an account which has all the air of having been written by an eye-witness. "All the Infernals say," so The Express informs us, that this jollification was held to celebrate the refusal of the Church of the Pilgrims at Brooklyn to contribute any longer to a doughface Tract Society. But as the Infernals have but a sad character for veracity, which is not helped by their selection of The Express as an organ, it is fair to presume that the meeting had some other object-perhaps the institution of a Know-Nothing lodge in those regions.

the venire of Williamson's suit for damages from

Delaware County to Philadelphia.

In another column will be found a communicat tion on the subject of New-York Conveyancing which is well worthy the attention of our New-York readers. There is not a State in the Union into which so many of the prolixities of the English lawyers were imported as into this, nor one in which a wholesale reform of our entire legal system is more needed. What little has been done already in that way is but a drop in the bucket. In this respect many of our sister States are already in advance of us; and, as to money matters, what we need is, not the introduction of a noveity to be tested at the expense of the public, but merely to borrow from our sister States improvements, the feasibility and benefits of which have been already by our correspondent in our prolix and expensive system of conveyancing is precisely one of those. FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND HOUSE ON KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1856. The late Message on Kansas and the votes in the House on Saturday respecting Slavery agitation and the Nebraska bill, illustrate forcibly the notions which practically prevail in our Government, offirming its omnipotence to favor and uphold Slavery and its impotence to withstand even its acknowledged wrongs and aggressions. Call for action in behalf of Impartial Freedom, even where the right is clear, and we are told that the Federal Constitution guarantees the claim of the slave holders to their chattels, and that every consideration of justice, humanity and policy must bend to this. Yet the very next moment he who makes Federal power so omnipotent when invoked in behalf of Slavery, reduces it to nothing when appealed to in resistance of its wrongs. State Rights overbear all other rights but those of the enslavers.

The President admits that the general corruption of the ballot-boxes of Kansas by the Border Ruffians was wrong, and only palliated, not justified, by the atrocity of sending bona fide emigrants from Eastern Free States to settle that Territory and make a Free State of it. But that is a wrong, he adds, which Federal authority was utterly powerless to prevent, and is utterly impotent to redress. "Very well, Mr. President," respond the Free-State men, "since the Federal Governmen cannot protect' us against such enormous and crushing outrages, we will organize a Government and protect ourselves." "No, Sirs," responds Pierce; "do that at your peril! Though I am powerless to help you, I have power enough to help those who oppress you. Organize any sort o government or authority in opposition to that imposed on you (as I have substantially admitted) by the Border Ruffians, and I am down upon you, horse, feet and dragoons-I will proclaim you out laws and traitors-I will wipe you out of existence!" And thus even the new election which the President recommends is avowedly to be just such a farce as past elections carried by the Missouri invaders have been. All the Free-State triumphs are ignored, and only those elections in which the Border Ruffians did just as they pleased have any favor in the eyes of the President.

So with regard to the House. "The Kansas-Nebraska bill was a useless and factious agitation respecting Slavery, unjust and injurious to a portion of the American People," says the House-Messrs. Haven, Millward, Etheredge, Wheeler and Whitney voting Ay. "Very good, gentlemen," continue the Republicans, "let us rebuke this useless and factious agitation; let us redress this admitted and flagrant wrong." "O no!" exclaim Haven & Co.; "that is Black Republicanism, to which we are utterly and for ever opposed." There can be no rebuke, no redress, for wrongs committed in behalf of Slavery."

-Is it possible that the American People will always be satisfied with such Messages and such

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856. This morning Mr. LEITER of Ohio rose and moved the Plurality Rule whereupon the Democrats went solid against it except two or three, all but one of whom have hitherto supported it, and it was laid on the table-Yeas 106; Nays 101. Mr. EDIE of Pa. said he had not failed to vote

on a certain occasion, as I had stated. I had alrendy corrected the mistake, and so told him. Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL next took the floor and called attention to a letter of the 16th inst. signed "Republican" and printed in a Cleveland paper, giving an account of Mr. Thorington's attempt that day to make Mr. C. Speaker by resolution. Mr. Campbell inquired if this letter was written by Mr. Wade of the Cleveland District, to which that gentleman gave an affirmative answer. In self-defense against what he assumed to be inrences unfavorable to his honor in that letter, Mr. Campbell stated that he knew nothing of Mr. Thorington's resolution until he came into the House and found that it had been offered. He then con-

sulted his colleagues, Messrs. Sherman and Leiter, as to the course he ought to pursue in the premises, and was advised by them to remain silent, which he did. Messrs. L. and S. confirmed this statement. Mr. Leiter proceeded to make a speech, regretting that Mr. Campbell had not been elected on that occasion, declaring that he knew no Banks party, &c. &c. Mr. DUNN of Ind. got the floor, and made about the same speech that he has made several times-

defying newspapers, defying dictation, and implying that he would never vote for Banks. He was a little more violent than usual, but said nothing which he had not in substance uttered many time before.

Mr. Brenton was called up by an allusion of Mr. D. to the attack on him in THE TRIBUNE of Friday last, and very briefly and properly said that he should not comment on that article until he had given time for its correction. Yet Mr. B. had been assured by me on Friday morning that I had already telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE that the article must have been written under a misapprehension of Mr. Brenton's position-that he had been voting steadily for Banks and a Plurality rule for some time past. That dispatch appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday evening (Third Edition) and was therein shown by me yesterday to one of Mr. Brenton's colleagues. I would have shown it to Mr. B. if he had taken the trouble to inquire of

Let me restate the facts: Mr. Brenton is a Republican Member from Northern Indiana, elected en the wave of Anti-Nebraska sentiment in Oct., 1854. He came here and voted for Lewis D. Campbell, as he had a perfect right to do, until Mr. Campbell withdrew from the contest. He was chairman of several general meetings or conferences of the Anti-Nebraska Members, intended to harmonize views and unite efforts. After Mr. C. withdrew, a meeting of North-Western Members was held, and resolved to concentrate their votes on Mr. Banks. Mr. Brenton attended that meeting and acquiesced in its decision. Thenceforth he voted steadily for Mr. Banks, before and after his nomination by a general Anti-Nebraska caucus. At length, some three weeks ago, while a ballot was proceeding on which Mr. Banks received one hundred votes and lacked but five of a majority over all, Mr. Brenton rose when his name was called, and, in a short speech of which the manner and the matter were alike calculated to wound Mr. Banks's feelings and discourage his friends, Mr. Brenton announced that he should vote that time for Mr. Banks, but after that he should vote as he established by experience. The change called for pleased. A dozen good and true men immediately

surrounded him and entrested him not to bolt; but he would not heed them, and either withheld or scattered his vote for several days thereafter. At length, seeing his lead was not followed, after another caucus had been held and Mr. Banks again nominated with emphasis, he came back to his associates, and has since voted steadily for Mr. Banks. That is the whole case, exactly as I understand it, and I appeal to the records for confirmation of my statement.

Now, what do these facts imply? Suppose a general of division in a great battle were to proclaim in the hearing of the enemy, that he should held his position for five minutes longer, after which he should move to such other position as he should see fit-what would be thought of it? Mr. Banks was the Anti-Nebraska candidate, fairly nominated by a caucus in which Mr. Brenton participated, and to whose conclusions he gave his assent. Suppose he had become tired of voting for Mr. Banks, or hopeless of his election-was the floor of the House, in the full hearing of our adversaries, the proper place wherefrom to pro-claim that conviction? Why not ask his compatriots to meet him again in caucus and there suggest and advocate the propriety of taking up a new candidate.

I deeply regret the article in THE TRIBUNE of Friday. Written in ignorance of Mr. Brenton's course, as it must have been, it has already won tor him a sympathy and a backing from good and true men, to which I cannot believe him entitled. I do not see how to vindicate Mr. Brenton's fidelity in the matter of his bolt but at the expense of his understanding. His eccentric movement was plainly calculated to defeat, not Mr. Banks merely, but any Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker. If he who has participated in making a party nomination for Speaker may at any moment bolt that nomination, in defiance of his compatriots and in the face of the adversay, to that adversary's signal encouragement and the dismay of his friends, I do not know what the obligations of good faith in such matters can be.

-After the Fillibusters had said their say, and Mr. WADE had very briefly and kindly responded to them, the 127th vote for Speaker was taken with this result: Banks, 97; Orr, 67; Fuller, 35; seattering, 7. Banks needed seven changes to elect him. Then the House adjourned.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856. After all the parade and postponements, Geu. Cass's speech to-day was little else than a rehash

of his former Anti-British demonstrations, interlarded with a profusion of compliments to every body-not forgetting himselt-and a few hard hite at Lord Palmerston, with whom he seems to have some latent cause of personal quarrel. He concurred in the views of the Administration in regard to the Central American and the enlistment questions, and approved the speech of Mr. Clayton concerning the former a few days ago. With every disposition to profit by this effort, and to find in it some source of instruction, I must confess it failed to compensate me for an hour and a half of faithful attention. The only point of real interest which attracted attention at all was the vindication of Mr. Monroe from the imputation of having received the suggestion of the doctrine which bears his name from Mr. Canning. He proved from a correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, that this subject had been seriously discussed between them for months before Mr. Rush, then our Minister at London, communicated the views of Mr. Canning. So far so good. But if Gen. Case had pursued his investigations a little further, he might have discovered more than was demonstrated today. Mr. Adsms was the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, and if I am rightly informed his iary establishes the fact that he was the real author of what is called the Marcon destrict. author of what is called the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Monroe himself was converted to this decla-ation by slow and laborious processes of argument from Mr. Adams, and it was with very con-siderable difficulty that he finally consented to the ground taken in his celebrated message. It is doubtless true, as Gen. Cass stated, that they counseled with Mr. Jefferson; but when the whole secret history of that important matter shall be given to the world, by the publication of Mr. Adams's diary, the originality of this doctrine

Gen. Cass was very clear in the opinion that Congress should now do what it has often before refused to do-affirm the Monroe doctrine. This Congress should now do what it has often before refused to do—affirm the Monroe doctrine. This is a practical suggestion, and now, while his hand is in, let him test the Senate by a direct proposition. having in view its application to Central sition, having in view its application to America. Senators have been very valorous in their manifestoes, and parties have fulminated the terrors of this "Monroe doctrine," until everybody has got sick of the unmeaning cant. Let us see how brave they will be in facing the record, and voting the men and money, to give practical effect to these cheap professions.

After much urging, the President has finally tendered the mission at London to the Hon. Geo.

will be better established.

M. Dallas. Had he adopted this conclusion three weeks ago it might have prevented some of the difficulty which may now occur, resulting from the difficulty which may now occur, resulting from the request for Mr. Crampton's recall. It was desirable on all accounts that Mr. Buchanan's successor and that demand should have been presented simultaneously, so as to have brought the British Government to the direct issue of receiving or rejecting an unexceptionable Minister from the United States, when causes had been specifically rejected for the dismissal of their own. Disassigned for the dismissal of their own. Dis-patches were sent by the steamer which sailed patches were sent by the steamer which salies from Boston to-day, requesting Mr. Buchanan to retain his position until his successor appeared. This precaution may prevent a delicate point from being raised, which might have been seized upon if the Legation had been intrusted to Mr. Campable County at Lender. bell, Consul at London, as was proposed. Now the alternative of rejection or reception must be met when the new Minister appears.

No intelligence has yet been received announcing Mr. Dallas's acceptance of this position. He has no fortune to spend, and as the late law deprives the foreign missions of the outfit, which was heretofore one of their attractions, the inducement to go to London is somewhat abated. Mr. Dallas is not a declining man, where o concerned, and he may not be insensible to the impression that this compliment may have been offered as a salve to his wounded spirit, for the unanimous perversity of Pennsylvania in supporting his great rival, Mr. Buchanan, as a Presidening his great tval, in Pallanaia, as a resident tial candidate. Mr. Dallas will represent the country respectably, and he has the advantage of being a courtier both in appearance and in char-acter; therefore he ought to be fitted for diplo

small coup d'état which the President perpetrated on New-Year's eve. It was never submitted to the Cabinet, and the first notice which they rethe Cabinet, and the first notice which they received of its contents was through the public prints the day after its delivery to Congress. Mr. Cushing alone may have been informed of the purpose; but, it will not be denied upon authority, that the Cabinet was consulted as to the policy or propriety of this proceeding. It is a curious state of affairs, when grave matters of national moment are thrust into Congress without the consent or concurrence of those whom the laws recognize as the immediate advisers of the President. If this is not the consent of the congress without the consent or concurrence of those whom the laws recognize as the immediate advisers of the President. the immediate advisers of the President. If this be intended as an evidence of confidence, it is of

The experiment for the Plurality rule failed again this morning by six votes. It can only sec-ceed when sanctioned by and emanating from the other side. If our friends will only be patient and calmly stand by their guns, the proposition